دُرُوسُ اللُّغَةِ العَرَبِيَّةِ

Lessons of the Arabic Language

لِغَيْرِ النَّاطِقِينَ بِهَا

For Non-Native Speakers

الْجُزْءُ الثَّالِثُ

Book 3

الدكتور ف. عبد الرحيم

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Annotated Solutions

Lesson 3

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لُغَةُ الْقُرْآنِ
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Note:
Translations of the Qur'anic ayahs given in this lesson are based on the literal translation of the Arabic words to help promote an understanding of the Holy Qur'an in its original language. For the mainstream translation of the ayahs, please consult the Qur'an translations offered by Saheeh International and others.

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(٣) اَلدَّرْسُ الثَّالِثُ

The Third Lesson

(لِ + مَ + ا) Alif is dropped in interrogative sentences.

اَلْمُدَرِّسُ : لِمَ تَأَخَّرْتُمْ يَاإِخْوَانُ؟ (FV)
- The Teacher: Why are you late O'brothers?

اَلزُّبَيْرُ : لِأَنَّ الْمَطْعَمَ فُتِحَ الْيَوْمَ مُتَأَخِّراً .
- Az-Zubair: Because the restaurant opened late today.

اَلْمُدَرِّسُ : مَتَى فُتِحَ؟ (نَائِبُ الْفَاعِلِ ضَمِيرٌ مُسْتَتِرٌ تَقْدِيرُهُ هُوَ)
- TT: When was it opened?

اَلزُّبَيْرُ : فُتِحَ السَّاعَةَ السَّادِسَةَ .
- Z: It was opened at six o'clock.

اَلْمُدَرِّسُ : وَمَتَى يُفْتَحُ كُلَّ يَوْمٍ ؟
- TT: When it is opened everyday?

جَابِرٌ : يُفْتَحُ السَّاعَةَ السَّادِسَةَ إِلَّا رُبْعاً .
- Jabir: It is opened at quarter to six (six less one fourth).

اَلْمُدَرِّسُ : اِجْلِسُوا وَافْتَحُوا الْكِتَابَ . أَيْنَ كِتَابُكَ يَاإِدْرِيسُ؟
- TT: Sit down and open the book. Where is your book, O'Idris?

إِدْرِيسُ : سُرِقَ كِتَابِي يَاأُسْتَاذُ.
- Idris: My book was stolen, O'teacher.

سَرَقَ - يَسْرِقُ - To steal

اَلْمُدَرِّسُ : سُرِقَ كِتَابُكَ؟! مَتَى وَأَيْنَ؟ (وَاوُ الْحَالِ)
- TT: Your book was stolen?! When and where?

إِدْرِيسُ : سُرِقَ الْبَارِحَةَ مِنْ غُرْفَتِي وَأَنَا غَائِبٌ عَنْهَا . وَسُرِقَتْ (Fem Sing) مَعَهُ أَشْيَاءُ (Pl)
أُخَرُ: سَاعَتِي وَحِذَائِي وَمُعْظَمُ مَلَابِسِي (نَعْتٌ)
- I: It was stolen from my room last night while I was absent from it. And other things were stolen with it: My watch and my shoes and most of my clothes.

اَلْمُدَرِّسُ : عَوَّضَكَ اللهُ مِنْهَا . . . أُرِيدُ الْآنَ أَنْ أَسْأَلَكُمْ أَسْئِلَةً فِيمَا دَرَسْتُمْ أَمْسِ . فِي أَيِّ شَهْرٍ وُلِدَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ؟
- TT: May Allah compensate you for it. I want to now ask you questions from that which you studied yesterday. In which month the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) was born?

عَوَّضَ يُعَوِّضُ (F II) - To compensate

أَحْمَدُ : وُلِدَ ﷺ فِي شَهْرِ رَبِيعٍ الْأَوَّلِ . (نَعْتٌ)
- Ahmad: He (PBUH) was born in the month of Rabi'-al-Awwal (first month of spring).

وَلَدَ يَلِدُ - To give birth to

اَلْمُدَرِّسُ : وَفِي أَيِّ سَنَةٍ وُلِدَ ﷺ يَاجَابِرُ؟ (Proper noun)
- TT: In which year was He (PBUH) born?

جَابِرٌ : مَا أَدْرِي . (Is always Mudaf)
- J: I don't know.

اَلْمُدَرِّسُ : أَلَمْ تَدْرُسُوا هَذَا؟ (مَجْزُومٌ)
- TT: Did you (pl) not study this?

نَائِبُ الْفَاعِلِ | الْفِعْلُ الْمَبْنِيُّ لِلْمَجْهُولِ

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جَـــابِرٌ : بَلَى ، دَرَسْنَاهُ ، وَلَكِنَّنِي نَسِيتُ .

- J: Yes, indeed. We studied it, but I forgot (have forgotten).

اَلْمُدَرِّسُ : مَنْ يَعْرِفُ هَذَا؟

- II: Who knows this?

إِدْرِيسُ : وُلِدَ ﷺ عَامَ سَبْعِينَ وَخَمْسِمِائَةٍ لِلْمِيلَادِ (٥٧٠م) .

(Common or Christian Era)

- I: He (PBUH) was born in the year 570 (C.E).

اَلْمُدَرِّسُ : هَذَا صَحِيحٌ . فِي أَيِّ عَامٍ وُلِدْتَ أَنْتَ يَاإِدْرِيسُ؟

For emphasis

- II: This is correct. In which year were you born O'Idris?

إِدْرِيسُ : وُلِدْتُ عَامَ خَمْسَةٍ وَثَمَانِينَ وَثَلَاثِمِائَةٍ وَأَلْفٍ لِلْهِجْرَةِ (١٣٨٥هـ) .

- I: I was born in the Hijri Year 1385.

اَلْمُدَرِّسُ : وَفِي أَيِّ عَامٍ وُلِدْتَ أَنْتَ يَاأَحْمَدُ؟

- II: And in which year you were born, O'Ahmad?

أَحْمَـــدُ : وُلِدْتُ عَامَ سَبْعَةٍ وَسِتِّينَ وَتِسْعِمِائَةٍ وَأَلْفٍ لِلْمِيلَادِ (١٩٦٧م) .

- A: I was born in the year of 1967 C.E.

اَلْمُدَرِّسُ : أَيْنَ وُلِدْتَ يَاأَحْمَدُ؟

- II: Where were you born, O'Ahmad?

أَحْمَـــدُ : وُلِدْتُ فِي بَاكِسْتَانَ .

- A: I was born in Pakistan.

اَلْمُدَرِّسُ : أَنْتَ إِذاً بَاكِسْتَانِيٌّ . . . اِسْمَعُوا يَاإِخْوَانُ . أَشْرَحُ الْآنَ قَاعِدَةً نَحْوِيَّةً مُهِمَّةً . اَلْفِعْلُ إِمَّا مَبْنِيٌّ لِلْمَعْلُومِ ، وَإِمَّا مَبْنِيٌّ لِلْمَجْهُولِ . أَمَّا الْمَبْنِيُّ لِلْمَعْلُومِ فَمِثْلُ (قَتَلَ يَقْتُلُ) . وَأَمَّا الْمَبْنِيُّ لِلْمَجْهُولِ فَمِثْلُ (قُتِلَ يُقْتَلُ) .

- II: You are then a Pakistani... Listen O'brothers. I will explain now an important grammatical rule. The Verb is either Active voice or Passive voice. As for the Active voice, the example is (He killed, He kills). And as for the Passive voice, the example is (He was killed, He is being killed).

built upon

إِمَّا Either

أَمَّا As for

- يُحْذَفُ الْفَاعِلُ مَعَ الْفِعْلِ الْمَبْنِيِّ لِلْمَجْهُولِ ، وَيُحَلُّ الْمَفْعُولُ بِهِ مَحَلَّهُ وَيُسَمَّى* (نَائِبَ فَاعِلٍ) ، وَهُوَ مَرْفُوعٌ . نَقُولُ : قَتَلَ الْجُنْدِيُّ الْجَاسُوسَ . ← قُتِلَ الْجَاسُوسُ .

- The 'doer' is omitted with the Verb built for the Passive voice, and the object is placed in its place and it is called Deputy Doer, and it is Nominative. We say: The soldier killed the spy → The spy was killed.

- يَسْمَعُ النَّاسُ الْأَذَانَ بِوُضُوحٍ . ← يُسْمَعُ الْأَذَانُ بِوُضُوحٍ .

- The people hear the Azan clearly → The Azan is (being) heard clearly.

- يَامُعَاوِيَةُ : اِبْنِ الْفِعْلَ فِي هَذِهِ الْجُمْلَةِ لِلْمَجْهُولِ : خَلَقَ اللهُ الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ طِينٍ .

أَمْرٌ

- O'Mua'wiya: Make the Verb Passive in this sentence. Allah created the human being from clay.

(E-I)
مِثَالُ الْوَاوِيِّ
وَضَحَ يَضِحُ
- To be clear
بَنَى - يَبْنِي
- To build

* Two objects: one is deputy doer in Passive and the other remains an object.

نَائِبُ الْفَاعِلِ | الْفِعْلُ الْمَبْنِيُّ لِلْمَجْهُولِ

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مُعَاوِيَـةُ : خُلِقَ الْإِنْسَانُ مِنْ طِينٍ . (اَلْإِنْسَانُ) هُنَا نَائِبُ فَاعِلٍ .

- M: The human being was created from dirt. The 'Human Being' here is Deputy Doer.

اَلْمُدَرِّسُ : هَاتِ مِثَالاً آخَرَ لِلْفِعْلِ الْمَبْنِيِّ لِلْمَجْهُولِ يَاإِدْرِيس .

- II: Give another example for the verb built for the Passive voice, O'Idrees.

إِدْرِيْس : قُتِلَ عُمَرُ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ وَهُوَ يُصَلِّي بِالنَّاسِ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ النَّبَوِيِّ .

- I: Umar (May Allah be pleased with Him) was killed while he was praying with the people in the masjid of the Prophet.

اَلْمُدَرِّسُ : يَاأَحْمَدُ، هَاتِ مِثَالاً آخَرَ عَلَى أَنْ يَكُونَ الْفِعْلُ فِيهِ مُضَارِعاً .

نَعْت

- II: O'Ahmad, give another example where the Verb is in Present Tense.

أَحْمَـــدُ : يُقْتَلُ آلَافٌ مِنَ النَّاسِ فِي الْحُرُوبِ .

- A: Thousands of people are killed in the wars.

اَلْمُدَرِّسُ : يَاجَابِرُ، هَاتِ مِثَالاً آخَرَ عَلَى أَنْ يَكُونَ نَائِبُ الْفَاعِلِ فِيهِ مُؤَنَّثاً .

- II: O'Jabir, give another example where the Deputy Doer is feminine.

'al' is removed with 'ya'

جَـــابِرُ : تُقْرَأُ سُورَةُ الْفَاتِحَةِ فِي كُلِّ رَكْعَةٍ .

- J: Surah Al-Fatiha is recited (read) in every rakah.

اَلْمُدَرِّسُ : يَاحَسَنُ، أَتَسْتَطِيعُ أَنْ تَذْكُرَ آيَةً فِيهَا فِعْلٌ مَبْنِيٌّ لِلْمَجْهُولِ؟

- II: O'Hassan, are you able to mention an ayah with a verb built for Passive voice in it?

(A-U) أَجْوَفُ الْوَاوِيُّ

اَلْحَسَـنُ : نَعَمْ، أَسْتَطِيعُ بِعَوْنِ اللهِ. قَالَ تَعَالَى : ﴿وَالَّذِينَ يَدْعُونَ مِنْ دُونِ اللهِ لَا يَخْلُقُونَ شَيْئاً وَهُمْ يُخْلَقُونَ﴾[النَّحْل/ ٢٠] .

صِلَةُ الْوُصُولِ

عَانَ يَعُونُ - To help

- Hassan: Yes, I am able to with the help of Allah. The Exalted said: 'And those who call/invite other than Allah, they do not create anything while they are (themselves) created.

اَلْمُدَرِّسُ : أَحْسَنْتَ يَاحَسَنُ. أَيُمْكِنُكَ أَنْ تَذْكُرَ حَدِيثاً نَبَوِيّاً يَحْوِي فِعْلاً مَبْنِياً لِلْمَجْهُولِ يَازُبَيْرُ؟

حَوَى يَحْوِي - To contain

- II: You did well, O'Hassan. Is it possible for you to mention a Prophetic hadith containing a verb built for Passive voice, O'Zubair?

اَلزُّبَـيْرُ : يُمْكِنُنِي إِنْ شَاءَ اللهُ. قَالَ ﷺ : «لَا يُلْدَغُ الْمُؤْمِنُ مِنْ جُحْرٍ وَاحِدٍ مَرَّتَيْنِ» . (رَوَاهُ الْبُخَارِيُّ وَمُسْلِمٌ) .

لَدَغَ - يَلْدَغُ - To bite/sting

- Zubair: It is possible for me if Allah wills. He (PBUH) said: 'A believer is not stung from one (same) hole twice.' (Al-Bukhari and Muslim narrated it).

رَوَى - يَرْوِي To narrate

اَلْمُدَرِّسُ : مَا شَاءَ اللهُ.

- II: Whatever Allah Wills.

اَلْحُسَيْنُ : اِنْتَهَى الْوَقْتُ يَاأُسْتَاذُ .

VIII

- Hussain: The time has come to an end, O'teacher.

اَلْمُدَرِّسُ : أَرَنَّ الْجَرَسُ؟

- II: Did the bell ring?

الْفِعْلُ الْمَبْنِيُّ لِلْمَجْهُولِ | نَائِبُ الْفَاعِلِ

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اَلْحُسَيْنُ : لَا يُسْمَعُ صَوْتُ الْجَرَسِ فِي فَصْلِنَا هَذَا .

- Hussain: The sound of the bell is not heard in this class of ours.

اَلْمُدَرِّسُ : مُنْذُ مَتَى؟

- H: Since when?

اَلْحُسَيْنُ : مُنْذُ أُسْبُوعَيْنِ أَوْ أَكْثَرَ .

حَرْفُ جَرٍّ — Diptote

- Hussain: Since two weeks or more.

تَمَـــارِيْنُ Exercises

١ - أَجِبْ عَنِ الْأَسْئِلَةِ الْآتِيَـةِ :

1- Answer the following questions:

(١) لِمَ تَأَخَّرَ الطُّلَّابُ؟

(٢) فِي أَيِّ سَاعَةٍ يُفْتَحُ الْمَطْعَمُ كُلَّ يَومٍ؟ وَمَتَى فُتِحَ الْيَوْمَ؟

(٣) فِي أَيِّ شَهْرٍ وُلِدَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ؟

(٤) فِي أَيِّ عَامٍ وُلِدَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ؟

(٥) فِي أَيِّ عَامٍ وُلِدْتَ أَنْتَ؟

(٦) أَيْنَ قُتِلَ عُمَرُ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ؟

(٧) أَيُّ سُورَةٍ تُقْرَأُ فِي كُلِّ رَكْعَةٍ؟

(٨) مَنِ الَّذِي سُرِقَ كِتَابُهُ؟

See next page

٢ - تَأَمَّلِ الْأَمْثِلَةَ الْآتِيَةَ لِلْفِعْلِ الْمَبْنِيِّ لِلْمَجْهُولِ، وَعَيِّنْ نَائِبَ الْفَاعِلِ فِي كُلِّ وَاحِدٍ مِنْهَا :

2- Ponder over the following examples for the Passive Voice Verb. And specify Deputy Doer in every one of them.

(١) بُنِيَ الْإِسْلَامُ عَلَى خَمْسٍ : شَهَادَةِ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللهُ وَأَنَّ مُحَمَّداً رَسُولُ اللهِ، وَإِقَامِ الصَّلَاةِ، وَإِيتَاءِ الزَّكَاةِ، وَالْحَجِّ، وَصَوْمِ رَمَضَانَ»

بَدَلٌ

1, Islam is built on five: witness that there is no diety except Allah and that Muhammad (PBUH) is His Messenger, and establishing the prayer, and giving (payment) of Zakat, and (performing) the Hajj, and fasting in Ramadan.

(٢) قُتِلَ عَلِيٌّ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ بِالْكُوفَـةِ .

2, Ali (MABPWH) was killed in Kufa.

أَتَى - يَأْتِي
آتَى - يُؤْتِي (FIV)
إِأْتَايٌ ← إِيتَاءٌ
(مَصْدَرٌ)

الْفِعْلُ الْمَبْنِيُّ لِلْمَجْهُولِ | نَائِبُ الْفَاعِلِ

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Answer the following questions:

١ - أَجِبْ عَنِ الْأَسْئِلَةِ الْآتِيَـةِ :

(١) لِمَ تَأَخَّرَ الطُّلَّابُ؟

(٢) فِي أَيِّ سَاعَةٍ يُفْتَحُ الْمَطْعَمُ كُلَّ يَومٍ؟ وَمَتَى فُتِحَ الْيَومَ؟

(٣) فِي أَيِّ شَهْرٍ وُلِدَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ؟

(٤) فِي أَيِّ عَامٍ وُلِدَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ؟

(٥) فِي أَيِّ عَامٍ وُلِدْتَ أَنْتَ؟

(٦) أَيْنَ قُتِلَ عُمَرُ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ؟

(٧) أَيُّ سُورَةٍ تُقْرَأُ فِي كُلِّ رَكْعَةٍ؟

(٨) مَنِ الَّذِي سُرِقَ كِتَابُهُ؟

1) Why the students were late?

Because the restaurant was opened late. ١. لِأَنَّ الْمَطْعَمَ فُتِحَ مُتَأَخِّرًا

2) In which (at what) time the restaurant is opened every day. And when did it open today?

2. يُفْتَحُ السَّاعَةَ السَّادِسَةَ إِلَّا رُبْعًا ، وَفُتِحَ الْيَوْمَ السَّاعَةَ السَّادِسَةَ

It is opened at quarter to six and today it was opened at six o'clock.

3) In which month the Prophet (PBUH) was born?

He (PBUH) was born in the month of Rabi'-Al-Awwal. 3. وُلِدَ فِي شَهْرِ رَبِيعٍ الْأَوَّلِ

4) In which year the Prophet (PBUH) was born?

He (PBUH) was born in the year 570 C.E. 4. وُلِدَ فِي عَامِ سَبْعِينَ خَمْسِمِائَةٍ لِلْمِيلَادِ

5) In which year you were born?

I was born in year 1977 C.E. 5. وُلِدْتُ فِي عَامِ سَبْعَةٍ* وَسَبْعِينَ تِسْعِمِائَةٍ وَأَلْفٍ لِلْمِيلَادِ

6) Where was Umar (May Allah Be Pleased With Him) killed?

6. قُتِلَ عُمَرُ (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ) وَهُوَ يُصَلِّي بِالنَّاسِ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ النَّبَوِيِّ

Umar (MABPWH) was killed while praying with people in the masjid of Prophet (PBUH).

عَامٌ - سَنَةٌ*	
مُذَكَّرٌ	مُؤَنَّثٌ

7) Which surah is recited in every rakah?

Surah Al-Fatiha is recited in every rakah. 7. تُقْرَأُ سُورَةُ الْفَاتِحَةِ فِي كُلِّ رَكْعَةٍ

8) Who is the one whose book was stolen?

The one whose book was stolen is Idris. 8. الَّذِي سُرِقَ كِتَابُهُ إِدْرِيسُ

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(٣) لَا تُفْتَحُ الْمَكْتَبَةُ يَوْمَ الْجُمُعَةِ. — 3, The library is not opened on Fridays.

(٤) وُجِدَ هَذَا الْقَلَمُ تَحْتَ الْمَكْتَبِ. — 4, This pen was found under the desk.

(٥) تُقْطَعُ يَدُ السَّارِقِ. — 5, The hand of the thief is cut.

قَطَعَ - يَقْطَعُ - To cut

(٦) لَا يُسْمَعُ الْأَذَانُ فِي بَيْتِنَا. — 6, The azan is not heard in our house.

فَاعِلٌ

(٧) يَجِبُ أَنْ يُكْتَبَ الْعُنْوَانُ بِخَطٍّ وَاضِحٍ. — 7, It is necessay that the address is written with clear handwriting (written clearly).

قَبَضَ يَقْبِضُ - To seize/grasp

(٨) قُبِضَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَهُوَ ابْنُ ثَلَاثٍ وَسِتِّينَ سَنَةً. — 8, The Prophet (PBUH) passed away while he was sixty three years old.

To die/pass away

* ابْنُ.... means ... Years old as in Hens Wehr: ابْنُ خَمْسِينَ سَنَةً (Fifty years old)

٣ - تَأَمَّلْ مَا يَلِي : — 3- Ponder over what follows:

جَلَسَ الطَّالِبُ. هُنَا (الطَّالِبُ) فَاعِلٌ. الْفَاعِلُ يَتَقَدَّمُهُ فِعْلٌ مَبْنِيٌّ لِلْمَعْلُومِ.

The student sat. Here 'the student' is a doer. The doer is preceeded by a verb built for the Active voice (The doer follows a verb built for the Active voice).

سُئِلَ الطَّالِبُ. هُنَا (الطَّالِبُ) نَائِبُ فَاعِلٍ. نَائِبُ الْفَاعِلِ يَتَقَدَّمُهُ فِعْلٌ مَبْنِيٌّ لِلْمَجْهُولِ.

The student was asked. Here 'the student' is a deputy doer. The deputy doer is preceeded a verb built for the Passive voice (The deputy doer follows a verb built for the Passive voice).

٤ - اِبْنِ الْأَفْعَالَ الْآتِيَةَ لِلْمَجْهُولِ. لَاحِظْ أَنَّ الْفِعْلَ الْمَاضِيَ الْمَبْنِيَّ لِلْمَجْهُولِ يُكْسَرُ مَا قَبْلَ آخِرِهِ، وَيُضَمُّ كُلُّ مُتَحَرِّكٍ قَبْلَهُ، نَحْوَ: كَتَبَ / كُتِبَ

4- Make the following verbs to Passive voice. Note that the Past tense Passive voice gets a Kasrah before its last letter, and every Mutaharik (letter) before it is given a dammah, e.g., كَتَبَ / كُتِبَ

F III

لَاحَظَ يُلَاحِظُ - To notice/observe

الْمَبْنِيُّ لِلْمَعْلُومِ Active Voice	الْمَبْنِيُّ لِلْمَجْهُولِ Passive Voice	الْمَبْنِيُّ لِلْمَعْلُومِ Active Voice	الْمَبْنِيُّ لِلْمَجْهُولِ Passive Voice
ضَرَبَ He hit	ضُرِبَ He was hit	شَرِبَ He drank	شُرِبَ It was drunk
سَمِعَ He heard	سُمِعَ He was heard	غَسَلَ He washed	غُسِلَ It was washed
ذَبَحَ He slaughtered	ذُبِحَ It was slaughtered	أَخَذَ He took	أُخِذَ It was taken
بَنَى He built	بُنِيَ It was built	حَفِظَ He memorized	حُفِظَ It was memorized
وَلَدَ He be born	وُلِدَ He was born	سَأَلَ He asked	سُئِلَ It was asked
وَجَدَ He found	وُجِدَ It was found	قَرَأَ He read	قُرِئَ It was read

kasrah / dammah

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5- Build/make the following verbs to/for Passive voice:

٥ - اِبْنِ الْأَفْعَالَ الْآتِيَةَ لِلْمَجْهُولِ :

لَاحِظْ أَنَّ الْفِعْلَ الْمُضَارِعَ الْمَبْنِيَّ لِلْمَجْهُولِ يُضَمُّ أَوَّلُهُ، وَيُفْتَحُ مَا قَبْلَ آخِرِهِ، نَحْوَ: يَكْتُبُ / يُكْتَبُ.

Note that the Present tense Passive voice is given a dammah on its first (letter) and a Fathah before the last (letter), e.g.: يَكْتُبُ / يُكْتَبُ

fathah dammah

الْمَبْنِيُّ لِلْمَعْلُومِ Active Voice	الْمَبْنِيُّ لِلْمَجْهُولِ Passive Voice	الْمَبْنِيُّ لِلْمَعْلُومِ Active Voice	الْمَبْنِيُّ لِلْمَجْهُولِ Passive Voice
يَشْرَبُ He drinks	يُشْرَبُ It is drunk	يَفْهَمُ He understands	يُفْهَمُ It is understood.
يَعْبُدُ He worships	يُعْبَدُ It is worshipped	يَخْلُقُ He creates	يُخْلَقُ It is created
يَقْطَعُ He cuts	يُقْطَعُ It is cut	يَشْرَحُ He explains	يُشْرَحُ It is explained
يَسْأَلُ He asks	يُسْأَلُ It is asked	يَأْخُذُ He takes	يُؤْخَذُ It is taken
يَبْنِي He builds	يُبْنَى It is built	يَلِدُ He gives birth	يُوْلَدُ(١) He is born
يَكْوِي He irons	يُكْوَى It is ironed	يَجِدُ He finds	يُوْجَدُ It is found
يَدْعُو He invites	يُدْعَى It is invited	يَزِنُ He weighs	يُوْزَنُ It is weighed

6- Ponder over the following examples, then build the verbs in sentences that follow the Passive voice.

٦ - تَأَمَّلِ الْأَمْثِلَةَ الْآتِيَةَ، ثُمَّ اِبْنِ الْأَفْعَالَ فِي الْجُمَلِ الَّتِي تَلِيهَا لِلْمَجْهُولِ :

(أ) فَهِمَ الطُّلَّابُ الدَّرْسَ.	فُهِمَ الدَّرْسُ.	a) The lesson was understood.
(ب) فَتَحَ الْبَوَّابُ الْبَابَ.	فُتِحَ الْبَابُ.	b) The door was opened.
(ج) سَرَقَ اللِّصُّ سَاعَتَهُ.	سُرِقَتْ سَاعَتُهُ.	c) His watch was stolen.
(د) يَفْتَحُ التُّجَّارُ الدَّكَاكِينَ الْآنَ.	تُفْتَحُ الدَّكَاكِينُ الْآنَ.	d) The shops are opened now.

The students understood the lesson.

The door man opened the door.

The thief stole his watch.

The mechants are opening the shops now.

بَعْدَ بِنَاءِ الْفِعْلِ لِلْمَجْهُولِ يُحْذَفُ الْفَاعِلُ، وَيَحُلُّ الْمَفْعُولُ بِهِ مَحَلَّهُ مَرْفُوعاً وَيُسَمَّى (نَائِبَ فَاعِلٍ).

After making the verb to Passive voice the doer is omitted and مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ takes its place as Marfu, and is called Deputy Doer.

(١) لَاحِظْ أَنَّ وَاوَ الْمِثَالِ لَا تُحْذَفُ فِي الْمُضَارِعِ الْمَبْنِيِّ لِلْمَجْهُولِ.

Note that waw of the mithal is not omitted in the Present tense for Passive voice.

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(١) يَشْرَحُ الْمُدَرِّسُ الدَّرْسَ مَرَّتَيْنِ. يُشْرَحُ الدَّرْسُ مَرَّتَيْنِ — The teacher explains the lesson twice. — 1) The lesson is explained twice.

(٢) مَا صَلَبَ الْيَهُودُ الْمَسِيحَ. مَا صُلِبَ الْمَسِيحُ — The Jews did not crucify the Christ. — 2) The Christ was not crucified.

(٣) يَقْرَأُ الطَّالِبُ الدَّرْسَ بِصَوْتٍ عَالٍ. يُقْرَأُ الدَّرْسُ بِصَوْتٍ عَالٍ — The student reads the lesson in loud (elevated) voice. — 3) The lesson is read in a loud voice.

(٤) يَعْبُدُ النَّاسُ الْأَوْثَانَ فِي كَثِيرٍ مِنَ الْبِلَادِ. تُعْبَدُ الْأَوْثَانُ فِي كَثِيرٍ مِنَ الْبِلَادِ — People worship idols in many of the countries. — 4) The idols are worshipped in many of the countries.

(٥) مَنَعَ الْمُدِيرُ الطُّلَّابَ الْمُتَأَخِّرِينَ مِنَ الدُّخُولِ. مُنِعَ الطُّلَّابُ الْمُتَأَخِّرُونَ مِنَ الدُّخُولِ — The principal forbade the late students from entering. — 5) The late students were forbidden from entering.

(٦) لَمْ يَخْلُقِ اللهُ مِثْلَهُمْ. لَمْ يُخْلَقْ مِثْلُهُمْ — Allah did not create like them. — 6) Like them was not created.

(٧) تَبْنِي الْحُكُومَةُ مَسْجِداً جَمِيلاً فِي حَيِّنَا. يُبْنَى مَسْجِدٌ جَمِيلٌ فِي حَيِّنَا — The government is building a beautiful masjid in our area. — 7) A beautiful masjid is being built in our area.

(٨) صَبَّ الرَّجُلُ الْقَهْوَةَ فِي الْفَنَاجِينِ. صُبَّتِ الْقَهْوَةُ فِي الْفَنَاجِينِ — The man poured the coffee in the cups. — 8) The coffee was poured in the cups.

Diptote with 'Al'

(٩) مَا عَرَفَ الطُّلَّابُ اسْمَهُ. مَا عُرِفَ اسْمُهُ — The students did not know his name. — 9) His name was not known.

(١٠) لَا يَجِدُ النَّاسُ السَّمَكَ فِي السُّوقِ هَذِهِ الْأَيَّامَ. لَا يُوجَدُ السَّمَكُ فِي السُّوقِ هَذِهِ الْأَيَّامَ — People don't find fish in the market these days. — 10) The fish are not found in the market these days.

A fish سَمَكَةٌ

٧ - تَأَمَّلْ مَا يَلِي : — 7- Ponder over what follows:

أَسَأَلَكَ الْمُدِيرُ عَنِ الْغِيَابِ؟ — Did the principal ask you about the absence?

أَسُئِلْتَ عَنِ الْغِيَابِ؟ — Were you asked about the absence?

إِذَا كَانَ الْمَفْعُولُ بِهِ ضَمِيراً، أُتِيَ بِضَمِيرِ الرَّفْعِ لِيَحُلَّ مَحَلَّهُ، كَمَا يَتَّضِحُ مِنَ الْجَدْوَلَيْنِ التَّالِيَيْنِ :

If the مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ is a pronoun, the Nominative pronoun is brought in to replace its place, as it is clear from the following two tables:

(أ) جَدْوَلُ الْفِعْلِ الْمَاضِي : — (A) Table of the Past Tense Verb

جَدْوَلٌ A table

الْفِعْلُ الْمَبْنِيُّ لِلْمَعْلُومِ (Active Voice Verb)		الْفِعْلُ الْمَبْنِيُّ لِلْمَجْهُولِ (Passive Voice Verb)		نَائِبُ الْفَاعِلِ (Deputy Doer)
سَأَلَهُ الْمُدَرِّسُ	The teacher asked him.	سُئِلَ	He was asked	ضَمِيرٌ مُسْتَتِرٌ
سَأَلَهُمُ الْمُدَرِّسُ	The teacher asked them	سُئِلُوا	They were asked	الْوَاوُ
سَأَلَهَا الْأَبُ	The father asked her	سُئِلَتْ	She was asked	ضَمِيرٌ مُسْتَتِرٌ
سَأَلَهُنَّ الْأَبُ	The father asked them (f).	سُئِلْنَ	They (f) were asked	النُّونُ

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Deputy Doer نَائِبُ الْفَاعِلِ	Passive Voice Verb اَلْفِعْلُ الْمَبْنِيُّ لِلْمَجْهُولِ		Active Voice Verb اَلْفِعْلُ الْمَبْنِيُّ لِلْمَعْلُومِ	
اَلتَّاءُ	سُئِلْتَ	You were asked	سَأَلَكَ الْمُدَرِّسُ	The teacher asked you.
تُمْ	سُئِلْتُمْ	You (pl) were asked	سَأَلَكُمُ الْمُدَرِّسُ	The teacher asked you (pl).
اَلتَّاءُ	سُئِلْتِ	You (f) were asked	سَأَلَكِ الْأَبُ	The father asked you (f).
تُنَّ	سُئِلْتُنَّ	You (f, pl) were asked	سَأَلَكُنَّ الْأَبُ	The father asked you (f, pl).
اَلتَّاءُ	سُئِلْتُ	I was asked	سَأَلَنِي الْمُدَرِّسُ	The teacher asked me.
نَا	سُئِلْنَا	We were asked	سَأَلَنَا الْمُدَرِّسُ	The teacher asked us.

(B) Table of the Present Tense

(ب) جَدْوَلُ الْفِعْلِ الْمُضَارِعِ :

Deputy Doer نَائِبُ الْفَاعِلِ	Passive Voice Verb اَلْفِعْلُ الْمَبْنِيُّ لِلْمَجْهُولِ		Active Voice Verb اَلْفِعْلُ الْمَبْنِيُّ لِلْمَعْلُومِ	
ضَمِيرٌ مُسْتَتِرٌ	يُسْأَلُ	He is being asked.	يَسْأَلُهُ الْمُدَرِّسُ	The teacher asks him.
اَلْوَاوُ	يُسْأَلُونَ	They are being asked.	يَسْأَلُهُمُ الْمُدَرِّسُ	The teacher asks them.
ضَمِيرٌ مُسْتَتِرٌ	تُسْأَلُ	She is being asked.	يَسْأَلُهَا الْأَبُ	The father asks her.
اَلنُّونُ	يُسْأَلْنَ	They (f) are being asked.	يَسْأَلُهُنَّ الْأَبُ	The father asks them (f).
ضَمِيرٌ مُسْتَتِرٌ	تُسْأَلُ	You are being asked.	يَسْأَلُكَ الْمُدَرِّسُ	The teacher asks you.
اَلْوَاوُ	تُسْأَلُونَ	You (pl) are being asked.	يَسْأَلُكُمُ الْمُدَرِّسُ	The teacher asks you (pl).
اَلْيَاءُ	تُسْأَلِينَ	You (f) are being asked.	يَسْأَلُكِ الْأَبُ	The father asks you (f)
اَلنُّونُ	تُسْأَلْنَ	You (f, pl) being asked.	يَسْأَلُكُنَّ الْأَبُ	The father asks you (f, pl)
ضَمِيرٌ مُسْتَتِرٌ	أُسْأَلُ	I am being asked.	يَسْأَلُنِي الْمُدَرِّسُ	The teacher asks me.
ضَمِيرٌ مُسْتَتِرٌ	نُسْأَلُ	We are being asked.	يَسْأَلُنَا الْمُدَرِّسُ	The teacher asks us.

نَائِبُ الْفَاعِلِ

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٨ - عَيِّنْ نَائِبَ الْفَاعِلِ فِيمَا يَأْتِي : اِسْمُ الْمَفْعُولِ

8- Assign the Deputy Doer in the following:

(١) ﴿وَإِذَا الْمَوْءُودَةُ سُئِلَتْ بِأَيِّ ذَنْبٍ قُتِلَتْ﴾؟ [التَّكْوِيرُ/٨-٩].

1) When the new born girl buried alive shall be questioned, for what crime was she killed.

وَأَدَ - يَئِدُ To bury alive

(٢) ﴿وَلَا تَقُولُوا لِمَنْ يُقْتَلُ فِي سَبِيلِ اللهِ أَمْوَاتٌ﴾ [الْبَقَرَةُ/١٥٤].

2) And don't say those who are killed in the way of Allah (they are) dead.

(٣) ﴿وَلَا تُسْأَلُونَ عَمَّا كَانُوا يَعْمَلُونَ﴾ [الْبَقَرَةُ/١٣٤].

3) And you will not be asked about what they used to do.

(٤) ﴿لَا يُسْأَلُ عَمَّا يَفْعَلُ وَهُمْ يُسْأَلُونَ﴾ [الْأَنْبِيَاءُ/٢٣].

4) He will not be asked about what he does but (while) they will be asked.

(٥) ﴿أَفَلَا يَنْظُرُونَ إِلَى الْإِبِلِ كَيْفَ خُلِقَتْ، وَإِلَى السَّمَاءِ كَيْفَ رُفِعَتْ، وَإِلَى الْجِبَالِ كَيْفَ نُصِبَتْ، وَإِلَى الْأَرْضِ كَيْفَ سُطِحَتْ﴾ [الغاشية/١٧-٢٠].

5) Don't they look at the camel how it is created, and at the sky how it is raised high, and at the mountains how they are anchored, and at the Earth how it is spread out.

٩ - اِبْنِ الْأَفْعَالَ فِي الْجُمَلِ الْآتِيَةِ لِلْمَجْهُولِ :

9- Make (build) the verbs in the following sentences with Passive voice.

(١) عَمَّ سَأَلَكَ الْمُدِيرُ؟ عَمَّ سُئِلْتَ (عَنْ + مَا)

1) About what you were asked.

The principal asked you about what?

(٢) قَتَلَهُمُ الْمُجْرِمُ بِالْمُسَدَّسِ. قُتِلُوا بِالْمُسَدَّسِ

2) They were killed with a handgun.

The criminal killed them with a handgun.

(٣) لَا يَسْأَلُهُمْ أَحَدٌ عَنْ سَبَبِ تَأَخُّرِهِمْ. لَا يُسْأَلُونَ عَنْ سَبَبِ تَأَخُّرِهِمْ

3) They are not asked about the reason of their delay.

No one asks them about the reason of their delay (lateness).

(٤) لِمَ أَخَذَكُمُ الْمُرَاقِبُ إِلَى الْمُدِيرِ؟ لِمَ أُخِذْتُمْ إِلَى الْمُدِيرِ

4) Why were you taken to the principal?

Why the supervisor took you (pl) to the principal.

(٥) ضَرَبَنَا الرَّجُلُ بِالْعَصَا. ضُرِبْنَا بِالْعَصَا

5) We were hit with the stick.

The man hit us with the stick.

(٦) سَرَّنِي الْخَبَرُ. سُرِرْتُ

6) I was pleased.

The news pleased me.

سَرَّ - يَسُرُّ - To please someone

١٠ - اِسْتَخْرِجْ مِنَ الدَّرْسِ الْأَفْعَالَ الْمَبْنِيَّةَ لِلْمَجْهُولِ، وَاذْكُرْ نَائِبَ فَاعِلٍ كُلِّ وَاحِدٍ مِنْهَا.

F X

10- Take out all the Passive Voice verbs from this lesson. And mention every single Deputy Doer in them.

١١ - يُوَجِّهُ الْمُدَرِّسُ إِلَى كُلِّ طَالِبٍ هَذَا السُّؤَالَ: (فِي أَيِّ عَامٍ وُلِدْتَ؟) فَيُجِيبُ الطَّالِبُ قَائِلًا: (وُلِدْتُ عَامَ كَذَا لِلْهِجْرَةِ/ لِلْمِيلَادِ) بَادِئًا بِالْعَدَدِ الْأَدْنَى

11- The teacher directs this question to all students: 'In which year you were born?' So the student answers saying: 'I was born in year so and so in Hijri/C.E.' beginning with the smallest number.

بَدَأَ - يَبْدَأُ - To begin

١٢ - تُحْذَفُ الْأَلِفُ وَاللَّامُ مِنَ الْعَلَمِ الْمُقْتَرِنِ بِهِمَا عِنْدَ النِّدَاءِ، نَحْوَ: الْحَسَنُ / يَا حَسَنُ.

12- The Alif and Lam are omitted from the proper noun (name) connected with two of them with the calling, e.g., Al-Hassan/O'Hassan.

نَائِبُ الْفَاعِلِ

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الْعَلَمُ (singular)

Call the following names: نَادِ الْأَعْـــلَامَ الْآتِيَـــةَ :

الْحُسَيْنُ: يَاحُسَيْنُ الزُّبَيْرُ: يَازُبَيْرُ الْحَارِثُ: يَاحَارِثُ الْبَرَاءُ: يَا بَرَاءُ

13- The lineage/relationship: The appending of Ya with shaddah at the end of the noun is to indicate its lineage, e.g.:

١٣ ـ النَّسَبُ : إِلْحَاقُ يَاءٍ مُشَدَّدَةٍ فِي آخِرِ الْاِسْمِ لِتَدُلَّ (أَنْ) عَلَى نِسْبَتِهِ ، نَحْوَ :

- India: An Indian (someone from India) - الْهِنْـــدُ : هِنْدِيٌّ. (relationship)
- Iraq: An Iraqi (someone from Iraq) - الْعِرَاقُ : عِرَاقِيٌّ.

Make relationship to the following nouns: أُنْسُبْ إِلَى الْأَسْمَاءِ الْآتِيَـــةِ :

Kuwaiti	كُوَيْتِيٌّ	الْكُوَيْتُ :	Sudanese السُّودَانُ : سُودَانِيٌّ
Religious	دِيْنِيٌّ	الدِّيْنُ :	Japanese الْيَابَانُ : يَابَانِيٌّ
Historian	تَارِيْخِيٌّ	التَّارِيْخُ :	Grammarian النَّحْوُ : نَحْوِيٌّ
Brotherly	أَخَوِيٌّ	الْأَخُ :	Prophetic النَّبِيُّ : نَبَوِيٌّ

يَاءُ النِّسْبَةِ

14- Extract from the lesson examples for lineage/relationship. ١٤ ـ اِسْتَخْرِجْ مِنَ الدَّرْسِ أَمْثِلَةً لِلنَّسَبِ.

بَاكِسْتَانِيٌّ ، الْبُخَارِيُّ ، النَّبَوِيُّ

15- The plural of أُخْرَى is أُخَرُ. It is a diptote. The Almighty said: So if anyone from you (pl) is sick or traveling, the number of days should be made up later.

١٥ ـ «أُخَرُ» جَمْعُ أُخْرَى ، وَهِيَ مَمْنُوعَةٌ مِنَ الصَّرْفِ. قَالَ تَعَالَى : ﴿فَمَنْ كَانَ مِنْكُمْ مَرِيضاً أَوْ عَلَى سَفَرٍ فَعِدَّةٌ مِنْ أَيَّامٍ أُخَرَ﴾ [الْبَقَرَةُ/١٨٤].

16- Ponder over what follows: ١٦ ـ تَأَمَّلْ مَا يَلِي :

يَسْتَطِيعُ (①) ، تَسْتَطِيعُ (②) ، أَسْتَطِيعُ (③) .

① He is able to. ② You are able to. or She is able to. ③ I am able to.

F X اِسْتَطَاعَ - To be able to

(١) مَنْ يَسْتَطِيعُ أَنْ يَكْتُبَ الدَّرْسَ عَلَى السَّبُّورَةِ بِخَطٍّ وَاضِحٍ؟ — 1) Who is able to write the lesson on the writing board with clear/legible hand writing.

(٢) أَتَسْتَطِيعُ أَنْ تَسُوقَ شَاحِنَةً يَازُبَيْرُ؟ — 2) Are you able to drive a truck, O'Zubair?

(٣) هَذِهِ الرِّسَالَةُ بِخَطٍّ رَدِيْءٍ لَا أَسْتَطِيعُ أَنْ أَقْرَأَهَا. أَتَسْتَطِيعُ أَنْ تَقْرَأَهَا أَنْتَ يَابَرَاءُ؟ — 3) This letter is in a bad (illegible) handwriting, I am not able to read it. Are you able to read it, O'Bara'u?

For emphasis

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(٤) أَتَسْتَطِيعِينَ أَنْ تَغْسِلِي هَذِهِ الْمَلَابِسَ الْيَوْمَ يَالَيْلَى؟

4, Are you able to wash these clothes today O'Laila?

17- Ponder over what follows :

١٧ ـ تَأَمَّلْ مَا يَلِي :

صَلَّى ، يُصَلِّي ، صَلِّ .

① He prayed (مَاضٍ), ② He prays (مُضَارِعٌ), ③ [You] Pray (أَمْرٌ)

FII

(١) أَصَلَّيْتَ الظُّهْرَ يَاحُسَيْنُ؟

1, Did you pray the Zuhr, O'Hussain?

(٢) صَلَّيْتُ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ وَفِي الْمَسْجِدِ النَّبَوِيِّ الشَّرِيفِ، وَأُحِبُّ أَنْ أُصَلِّيَ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ الْأَقْصَى بِإِذْنِ اللهِ.

2, I prayed in the Masjid-il-Haram and in the masjid of the Noble Prophet, and I love to pray in the Aqsa masjid with the permission of Allah.

FIV

(٣) صَلِّ بِنَا يَاشَيْخُ.

3, Lead us (in prayer) O'Sheikh.

لَا النَّاهِيَةُ

(٤) لَا تُصَلِّ الْفَرَائِضَ فِي الْبَيْتِ.

4, Don't pray the Fard prayers in the house (home).

(٥) لَمَّا أُصَلِّ الْعَصْرَ.

5, I did not pray the Asr yet.

18- These are the names of the months in Arabic.

١٨ ـ هَذِهِ أَسْمَاءُ الشُّهُورِ الْعَرَبِيَّةِ :

(١) اَلْمُحَرَّمُ.	(٧) رَجَبٌ.	Rajab
(٢) صَفَرٌ.	(٨) شَعْبَانُ.	Sha'ban
(٣) رَبِيعٌ الْأَوَّلُ.	(٩) رَمَضَانُ.	Ramadhan
(٤) رَبِيعُ الْآخِرُ.*	(١٠) شَوَّالُ.	Shawwal
(٥) جُمَادَى الْأُولَى.	(١١) ذُوْ الْقَعْدَةِ.	Dhul-Qa'dah
(٦) جُمَادَى الْآخِرَةُ.*	(١٢) ذُوْ الْحِجَّةِ.	Dhul-Hijjah

Muharram, Safar, Rabi-ul-Awwal, Rabi-ul-Akhir, Jamad-ul-Awwal, Jamad-ul-Akhir

Proper noun

Feminine

*Also written as الثَّانِي

19- Ponder over what follows :

١٩ ـ تَأَمَّلْ مَا يَلِي :

إِمَّا ..... وَإِمَّا

Either ... Or

(١) اَلْاِسْمُ فِي اللُّغَةِ الْعَرَبِيَّةِ إِمَّا مُذَكَّرٌ وَإِمَّا مُؤَنَّثٌ.

1, The noun in the Arabic language is either Masculine or Feminine.

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(٢) إِمَّا تَزُورُنِي وَإِمَّا أَزُورُكَ .

2) Either you visit me or I will visit you.

(٣) إِبْرَاهِيمُ إِمَّا مَرِيضٌ وَإِمَّا مُسَافِرٌ .

3) Ibrahim is either sick or he is a traveller. (or travelling)

أَدْخِلْ (إِمَّا) فِي ثَلَاثِ جُمَلٍ مِنْ إِنْشَائِكَ .

Use (إِمَّا) in three sentences from/of your composition.

See next page

٢٠ ـ «اَلْحَرْبُ» مُؤَنَّثَةٌ . تَقُولُ : اَلْحَرْبُ الْعَالَمِيَّةُ الْأُولَى / الثَّانِيَةُ . اَلْحَرْبُ الْأَهْلِيَّةُ .

20- 'The war' is feminine. You say: The First/Second World War. The Civil War (between the same nations or a family)

٢١ ـ هَاتِ مُضَارِعَ الْأَفْعَالِ الْآتِيَةِ :

21- Bring (give) the Present Tense of the following verbs:

He stings/bites	يَلْدَغُ	لَدَغَ	He stung.	يَجْوِي	حَوَى	He collected.
He sets up/raises/prepares	يَنْصُبُ، يَنْصِبُ	نَصَبَ	He set up/raised/prepared.	يَقْبِضُ	قَبَضَ	He arrested.
He crucifies	يَصْلُبُ، يَصْلِبُ	صَلَبَ	He crucified.	يَسْرِقُ	سَرَقَ	He stole.
He is delighting or making happy	يَسُرُّ	سَرَّ	He delighted, or made happy.	يَمْنَعُ	مَنَعَ	He forbade.

٢٢ ـ هَاتِ جَمْعَ الْأَسْمَاءِ الْآتِيَةِ :

22- Bring (write) plurals of the following nouns:

مَفَاعِلُ	Rules	قَوَاعِدُ	قَاعِدَةٌ	Holes	جُحُورٌ أَجْحَارٌ	Wars	حُرُوبٌ	حَرْبٌ	فُعُولٌ
مَفَاعِيلُ	Detectives	جَوَاسِيسُ	جَاسُوسٌ	Sins	ذُنُوبٌ	ذَنْبٌ	Idols	أَوْثَانٌ	وَثَنٌ	أَفْعَالٌ
فُعُولٌ	Thieves	لُصُوصٌ	لِصٌّ	Trucks	شَاحِنَاتٌ	شَاحِنَةٌ	Shoes	أَحْذِيَةٌ	حِذَاءٌ	أَفْعِلَةٌ
مَفَاعِلُ	Hadith (pl)	أَحَادِيثُ	حَدِيثٌ	Clothes	مَلَابِسُ (مَفَاعِلُ)	مَلْبَسٌ	Religions	أَدْيَانٌ	دِينٌ	أَفْعَالٌ

٢٣ ـ أَدْخِلْ كُلَّ كَلِمَةٍ مِمَّا يَأْتِي فِي جُمْلَةٍ مُفِيدَةٍ :

23- Enter all the following words in useful sentences:

صَلَّى ، سَرَقَ ، مَنَعَ ، سُرَّ ، اَلْحَرْبُ ، مُعْظَمُ ، اِبْنُ كَذَا وَكَذَا سَنَةً .

See next page

٢٤ ـ فِي «ثَلَاثِمِائَةٍ» لَفْظُ «مِائَةٍ» مَجْرُورٌ بِالْإِضَافَةِ . أَمَّا «ثَلَاثُ» فَمُعْرَبٌ

24- In (three hundred), word of (hundred) is Genitive due to being (مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ). As for (three), it is declinable. (or is declinable)

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أَدْخِلْ (إِمَّا) فِي ثَلَاثِ جُمَلٍ مِنْ إِنْشَائِكَ .

Use (إِمَّا) in three different sentences from your own composition.

١. إِمَّا نَلْعَبُ وَإِمَّا نَذْهَبُ إِلَى الْحَدِيقَةِ

1) Either we play or we go to the garden.

2. أَحْمَدُ إِمَّا أُورُبِّيٌّ وَإِمَّا أَمْرِيكِيٌّ

2) Ahmad is either a European or an American.

3. ٱلْاِسْمُ إِمَّا مُعْرَبٌ وَإِمَّا مَبْنِيٌّ

3) The noun is either declinable or non-declinable.

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٢٣ ـ أَدْخِلْ كُلَّ كَلِمَةٍ مِمَّا يَأْتِي فِي جُمْلَةٍ مُفِيدَةٍ :

Enter all the following words in useful sentences :

(1) صَلَّى ، (2) سَرَقَ ، (3) مَنَعَ ، (4) سُرَّ ، (5) ٱلْحُرْبُ ، (6) مُعْظَمُ ، (7) اِبْنُ كَذَا وَكَذَا سَنَةً .

مَجْهُولٌ

so and so (many) years old

١. صَلَّيْنَا فِي مَسْجِدِ الْجَامِعَةِ

1) We prayed in the masjid of the University.

2. سَرَقَ أَحَدُ كُتُبِي

2) He stole one of my books.

3. مَنَعَنَا الْمُدَرِّسُ مِنَ ٱلْكَلَامِ

3) The teacher forbade us from speaking.

4. سُرِرْتُ بِكَلَامِكَ

4) I was pleased by your words.

5. قُتِلَ كَثِيرٌ مِنَ النَّاسِ فِي هَذِهِ الْحَرْبِ

5) Many people were killed in this war.

6. سَافَرَ مُعْظَمُ الطُّلَّابِ فِي الْعُطْلَةِ

6) Most of the student travelled on holiday.

7. أَنَا ابْنُ عِشْرِينَ سَنَةً

7) I am twenty years old.

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بِحَسَبِ الْعَامِلِ ، نَحْوَ :

according to the agent, e.g.,

(A) (أ) «عِنْدِي ثَلَاثُمِائَةِ رِيَالٍ» . هُنَا «ثَلَاثُ» مَرْفُوعٌ لِأَنَّهُ مُبْتَدَأٌ .

A) I have three hundred Riyals. Here 'three' is Nominative because it is the subject.

(B) (ب) «أُرِيدُ ثَلَاثَمِائَةِ رِيَالٍ» . هُنَا «ثَلَاثَ» مَنْصُوبٌ لِأَنَّهُ مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ .

B) I want three hundred Riyals Here 'three' is Accusative because it is مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ.

(C) (جـ) «اِشْتَرَيْتُ هَذِهِ السَّاعَةَ بِثَلَاثِمِائَةِ رِيَالٍ» . هُنَا «ثَلَاثِ» مَجْرُورٌ بِالْبَاءِ .

C) I bought this watch for three hundred Riyals. Here 'three' is Genitive with 'بِ'.

وَمِثْلُ «ثَلَاثِمِائَةٍ» أَخَوَاتُهَا «أَرْبَعُمِائَةٍ» وَ«خَمْسُمِائَةٍ» . . . إِلَى «تِسْعِمِائَةٍ» .

And the example of 'three hundred' are its sisters 'four hundred' and 'five hundred' ... to 'nine hundred'.

Read the numbers in what follows, a correct reading: اِقْرَأِ الْأَعْدَادَ فِيمَا يَلِي قِرَاءَةً صَحِيحَةً : مَفْعُولٌ مُطْلَقٌ

(١) فِي هَذَا الْكِتَابِ خَمْسُمِائَةِ صَفْحَةٍ، قَرَأْتُ مِنْهَا أَرْبَعُمِائَةِ صَفْحَةٍ .

1) This book has five hundred pages. I have read from them four hundred pages.

(٢) ثَمَنُ التَّذْكِرَةِ تِسْعُمِائَةِ دُولَارٍ .

2) Price of the ticket is nine hundred dollars.

(٣) اِشْتَرَيْتُ هَذَا السِّوَارَ بِسَبْعِمِائَةِ جُنَيْهٍ .

3) I bought this bracelet for seven hundred Pounds

أَسَاوِرَ - أَسْوِرَةٌ

(٤) يَدْرُسُ فِي هَذِهِ الْكُلِّيَّةِ سِتُّمِائَةِ طَالِبٍ . فَاعِلٌ

4) Six hundred students study in this faculty.

(٥) جِئْتُ إِلَى الْمَدِينَةِ الْمُنَوَّرَةِ عَامَ أَرْبَعِمِائَةٍ وَأَلْفٍ لِلْهِجْرَةِ .

5) I came to the Madinah Munawara in the year one thousand and four hundred Hijri.

٢٥ - «الْيَهُودُ» اِسْمُ جِنْسٍ جَمْعِيٌّ ، وَاسْمُ الْجِنْسِ الْجَمْعِيِّ هُوَ الَّذِي يُفْرَقُ بَيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَ وَاحِدِهِ بِالْيَاءِ ، أَوْ بِالتَّاءِ .

25- 'The Jews' is a noun of generic plural, and the Generic plural noun is the one which is differentiated from its singular with 'Ya' or with 'ta'.

أَمْثِلَةُ الْإِفْرَادِ بِالْيَاءِ : يَهُودٌ ① ← يَهُودِيٌّ ؛ عَرَبٌ ② ← عَرَبِيٌّ ؛ رُومٌ ③ ← رُومِيٌّ ؛ تُرْكٌ ④ ← تُرْكِيٌّ ؛ إِنْكِلِيزٌ ⑤ ← إِنْكِلِيزِيٌّ .

Examples of singulars with 'Ya'.

1) Jews → A Jew
2) Arabs → An Arab
3) Romans → A Roman
4) Turks → A Turk
5) Englishmen → An Englishman

وَأَمْثِلَةُ الْإِفْرَادِ بِالتَّاءِ : سَمَكٌ ① ← سَمَكَةٌ ؛ شَجَرٌ ② ← شَجَرَةٌ ؛ تُفَّاحٌ ③ ← تُفَّاحَةٌ ؛ عِنَبٌ ④ ← عِنَبَةٌ ؛ مَوْزٌ ⑤ ← مَوْزَةٌ ؛ حَبٌّ ⑥ ← حَبَّةٌ .

Examples of singulars with 'ta'.

1) Fish → A fish
2) Trees → A tree
3) Apples → An apple
4) Grapes → A grape
5) Bananas → A banana
6) Grains/seeds → Grain/seed

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The New Words الْكَلِمَاتُ الْجَدِيدَةُ

تَأَخَّرَ يَتَأَخَّرُ تَأَخُّرًا (V) To be late

طَعِمَ يَطْعَمُ طَعْمًا (i-a) To eat

مَطْعَمٌ (اِسْمُ الْمَكَانِ) restaurant

فَتَحَ يَفْتَحُ فَتْحًا (a-a) To open

سَرَقَ يَسْرِقُ سَرَقَةً (a-i) To steal, to rob

اَلْبَارِحَةَ Last night

مَلَابِسُ Dresses

حِذَاءٌ Shoes

مُعْظَمٌ Most of

عَوَّضَ يُعَوِّضُ تَعْوِيضًا (II) To give in exchange, to compensate, to replace

نَسِيَ يَنْسَى نِسْيَانًا (i-a) To forget

إِذَنْ = إِذًا In that case, then, therefore, hence

شَرَحَ يَشْرَحُ شَرْحًا (a-a) To open, to explain, to make clearly visible

قَاعِدَةٌ Basis, rule

نَحْوِيَّةٌ Grammar

مُهِمَّةٌ Important

حَذَفَ يَحْذِفُ حَذْفًا (a-i) To shorten, to clip, to curtail

حَلَّ يَحُلُّ حَلًّا (a-u) To replace, to resolve

مَحَلٌّ place

سَمَّى يُسَمِّي تَسْمِيَةً (II) To name

جُنْدِيٌّ Soldier

تَجَسَّسَ يَتَجَسَّسُ تَجَسُّسًا (V) To try to gain information, to engage in espionage

جَاسُوسٌ spy

وَضَحَ يَضِحُ وُضُوْحًا (a-i) To be or become clear

بَنَى يَبْنِي بِنَاءً (a-i) To build, to erect, to setup

أَلْفٌ Thousand, آلَافُ (جَمْعٌ)

حَارَبَ يُحَارِبُ مُحَارَبَةً (III) To combat, to fight

حَرْبٌ war, حُرُوْبٌ (جَمْعٌ)

قَرَأَ يَقْرَأُ قِرَاءَةً (a-a) To read, to recite

اِسْتَطَاعَ يَسْتَطِيْعُ اِسْتِطَاعَةً (X) To be able to do something

ذَكَرَ يَذْكُرُ ذِكْرًا (a-u) To recall, to remember, to keep in mind

عَاوَنَ يُعَاوِنُ مُعَاوَنَةً (III) To help, to assist, to support

عَوْنٌ support, backing

حَوَى يَحْوِي حَيًّا (a-i) To contain

أَمْكَنَ يُمْكِنُ إِمْكَانًا (IV) To be possible

لَدَغَ يَلْدَغُ لَدْغًا (a-i) To sting

جُحْرٌ Hole or burrow of an animal

اِنْتَهَى يَنْتَهِي اِنْتِهَاءً (VIII) To come to an end

سَمِعَ يَسْمَعُ سَمَاعَةً (i-a) To listen

عَيَّنَ يُعَيِّنُ تَعْيِينًا (II) To specify, to itemize

شَهَادَةٌ Testimony, witness, evidence

إِيتَاءٌ Payment

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وَجَدَ يَجِدُ وُجُوْدًا (a-i) To find

وَجَبَ يَجِبُ وُجُوْبًا (a-u) To be necessary, requisite

عُنْوَانٌ Address, Title, Label

قُبِضَ Passed away

تَقَدَّمَ يَتَقَدَّمُ تَقَدُّمًا (V) To precede, to go before

لَاحَظَ يُلَاحِظُ مُلَاحَظَةً (III) To perceive, to see, to view, to notice

كَسَرَ يَكْسِرُ كَسْرًا (a-i) To break

ذَبَحَ يَذْبَحُ ذَبْحًا (a-a) To kill, to slaughter

حَفِظَ يَحْفَظُ حِفْظًا (i-a) To learn by heart, to memorize Quran, to protect, to retain, to uphold

فَهِمَ يَفْهَمُ فَهْمًا (i-a) To understand

قَطَعَ يَقْطَعُ قَطْعًا (a-a) To cut, to chop off

عَبَدَ يَعْبُدُ عِبَادَةً (a-u) To serve, to worship, to venerate

كَوَى يَكْوِي كَاوِيَةً (a-i) To burn, to iron

وَزَنَ يَزِنُ وَزْنًا (a-i) To weigh

لَصٌّ Thief

دُكَّانٌ Shop, (جَمْعٌ) دَكَاكِينُ

دَعَا يَدْعُو دُعَاءً (a-u) To invite, to appeal, to request

صَلَبَ يَصْلِبُ صَلْبًا (a-i) To crucify

تَجَرَ يَتْجُرُ تِجَارَةً (a-u) To carry on commerce, to trade

تَاجِرٌ Merchant, (اِسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ) (جَمْعٌ) تُجَّارٌ

صَوْتٌ عَالٍ Loud sound

ٱلْأَوْثَانُ False Idols

صَبَّ يَصُبُّ صَبًّا (a-u) To pour

فِنْجَانٌ Cup (جَمْعٌ) فَنَاجِينُ

سَمَكٌ Fish

سُوْقٌ Market

وَأَدَ يَئِدُ وَأْدًا (a-i) To bury alive

(اِسْمُ الْمَفْعُولِ) مَوءُوْدَةٌ

أَذْنَبَ يُذْنِبُ إِذْنَابًا (IV) To do wrong, to commit sin

ذَنْبٌ sin

مَاتَ يَمُوْتُ مَوتًا (a-u) To die

مَيِّتٌ one dying or dead, death, (جَمْعٌ) أَمْوَاتٌ

إِبِلٌ Camel

رَفَعَ يَرْفَعُ رَفْعًا (a-a) To lift, to lift up, to elevate

نَصَبَ يَنْصُبُ نَصْبًا (a-u) To erect, to lift up, to get ready, to establish, to appoint someone on a position

سَطَحَ يَسْطَحُ سَطْحًا (a-a) To level, to spread out, to unroll, to plane

مُسَدَّسٌ Pistol, Revolver

عَصَا Staff, Rod, Wand, Stick

رَاقَبَ يُرَاقِبُ مُرَاقَبَةً (III) To supervise, to control -

(اِسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ) مُرَاقِبٌ Inspector, Supervisor

سَرَّ يَسُرُّ سُرُوْرًا (a-u) To be happy, to make happy

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وَجَّـهَ يُـوَجِّـهُ تَـوجِـيهً (II) To turn one's face to, to distinguish, to honour

بَدَأَ يَبْـدَأُ بَـدْأً (a-a) To begin

بَـادِئًا Starting with

بِالْعَدَدِ ٱلأَدْنَى with lowest number

عَـلَـمٌ Proper noun / name

ٱقْـتَـرَنَ يَـقْـتَـرِنُ ٱقْـتِـرَانًـا (VIII) To be joined - connected

(اِسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ) مُـقْـتَـرِنٌ

نَـسَـبَ يَـنْـسِـبُ نِـسْـبَـةً (a-i) To refer/relate/link

نِـسْـبَـةٌ lineage

أَلْـحَـقَ يُـلْـحِـقُ إِلْـحَـاقًـا (IV) To attach

دَلَّ يَـدُلُّ دَلَالَـةً (a-u) To point towards

عَـدَّ يَـعُـدُّ عَـدًّا (a-u) To count, to number

عِـدَّةٌ numerous, many, several

شَـاحِـنَـةً Lorry, Truck

خَـطٌّ رَدِئٌ Poor hand-writing

زَارَ يَـزُوْرُ زِيَـارَةً (a-u) To pay a visit, to call on someone

ثَـمَـنٌ Price

تَـذْكَـرَةٌ Ticket

ٱشْـتَـرَى يَـشْـتَـرِي ٱشْـتِـرَاءً (VIII) To buy

شَرَى يَشْرِي (a-i) To sell

سِـوَارٌ Bracelet

فَـرَقَ يَـفْـرُقُ فُـرْقَـانًـا (a-u) To separate, to differentiate, to sever, to divide

تُـفَّـاحٌ Apples

عِـنَـبٌ Grapes

مَـوْزٌ Bananas

حَـبٌّ Seeds

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ٱلصَّفْحَةُ الْأَخِيرَةُ مِنْ هَذَا الْمِلَفِّ

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